Deprecerate States justifies the belief that your people nee propared to unite with us in repelling the common needs of the South. Virginia needs our aid. I, therefore, request you to furnish one regiment of infantry whout delay, to rendervous at Harper's Porry whights It must consist of ten companies, of not less than sixty-four men each. The regiment will be entitled to one colons!, one lieutenant coloned, one major, one adjutant from the line of Hautenants, one sergeant-major from the enlisted mon. Each company is entitled to one captain, one first ientenant rwo second fluttenants, four sergeants, four corporals and two musicians. The officers, except staff officers, the expectated in the manner prescribed by the President. Form of service not less than twelve months, unless sooner discharged. They will be mastered into the service of the Confederate States at Harper's Ferry; but transportation and subsistence will be provided from the points of departure. They will fornish thele own uniforms. By communicating arms and ammunition will be sent to mapper's Ferry, or to such points as you may designate. Answer, and say whether you will comply with this request, and if so, when, ... L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War of Confederate States.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS. THE MEXICANS AT WORK-TOWNS PILLAGED AND BURNED-STRRENDER OF ANOTHER FORT-FEDE-BAL TROOPS IN TEXAS, ETC.

A letter from Brazos Santiago, dated April 19, to the Salveston Civilian, says:-

A rumor from an authentic source has reached here that the Mexicans are getting up another guerilla war fare against our citizens on the river above Brownsville

here against our citizens on the river above Brownsville. The town of Roma has been pillaged and burnt, and many American families murdered. Brownsville has also been threatened. It of course assumes the guise of another raid, but it is my firm conviction that the Mexican authorities are at the foot of it.

We have letters and other accounts from El Paso to the 26th March. Fort Bliss has been surrentered by Col J. B. Reeve to Col. James W. McGoffle, the Commissioner acting on the part of the State. The troops were to march on the lat of April, or as soon as the Quarter-ter completes the delivery of the stores, &c., to the Commissioner. The property consists of quite a large supply of stores, some arms, two six pounders, with a large lot annumition.

The Pan Antonio Hereld learns from Messrs. J. G. Booth and B. F. Dye, just from Fort Ewell, that some firy Mexicans stateked Rodman's Ranch about the 12th inst. and demandes the keys to the buildings containing government property and property belonging to the county. These Mexicans are residents of this state, but it is well them that they are backed by others in Mexico. They decker that they no longer respect Texas laws or Texas government.

The number of federal troops in Texas is about 1 000

government.

The number of federal troops in Texas is about 1 000 men, some of whem had to perform a march o' 700 miles to reach the coast. They are abundantly supplied with previsions and means of transportation. The precise number in the neighborhood of Indianola we do not yet knew, but it is supposed not to exceed 500.

BEGGING FOR TROOPS. The Nashville, Tennessee Banarr, a secession paper, of the 24th inst., says that on the night of the 22d Gover-nor Harris, of Tennessee, received a despatch from Gov. erner Letcher, of Virginia, asking if three ragiments could be raised in Tennessee for the aid of Virginia.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE WEST.

One of our reporters who has been spending a few weeks in the Western States gives the following report of the state of affairs there:-

There is but one single sentiment pervading the entire West, in all localities, and among both sexes and all classes of the people. Even in places where there was a strong democratic majority last fall, the same unanimity of feel-ing and of action, too, prevails. Party feeling is com-pletely buried. Party lines are completely obliterated. Party issues have vanished like an unsubstantial pageant, and have left no trace behind. The people of the West recognise but one party—the party of the Union and of the country. They have but one fag-the honored Stars and Stripes. They are moved but by one watchword-"The Union, now and forever, one and inseperable, and death to all traitors." They are determined that the government and the administration shall be sustained, even at the sacrifice of personal feeling. This plain duty they must and will perform. If the South has supposed that in this struggle they would have the sympathies and the aid of a large and induential party, either in the Northern by Western States, they have made a grievous mistake so far as the latter are concerned. And now for some de

In Illinois it may be said that the whole State is on wast camp. An extra ression of the Leg slature was called. But without waiting for this the people of the State have beid meetings, organized regiments of volunteers, and From one end of the State to the other nothing can be seen or heard but the din of preparation, the paraphernaila, and all the pride, pomp and elecumetance of glorieus war. These movements were initiated on Sunday the 14th, the day the news arrived there of the attack on Fort Sumter. That day was to Sabbath in Chicago. The churches were described-Dowds collected at the hotels and in the streets. Stirsing and patriotic speeches were made. The national en-sign was displayed amid the most frantic excitement. The ode of the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by parsingers, beginning in scores, ended in hundreds of men. On the next day, a week from yest day, the work of up ever since.

and an attempt was made at the last regular session of the Legislature to remodel the whole system-an attempt which was not then attended with success. The various military companies in the State, however, were already to a fair state of discipline, and these constitute a nucleus in a fair state of discipline, and these constitute a nucleus around which the military strength of the State will raily. The companies composing the military of Chicago have during the week filled up their ranks to the full complement, and are constantly under arms, drilling and assumening themselves to the use of arms. The ramous Chicago Louaves.—Colonel Elleworth's company—now number one hundred and twenty muskets. They are all young fellows, but they are all strong, hearty, muscular and "tough, sir, tough." They are in a high state of discipline, and will give a good account of themselves. The Chicago Light Artillery, with four brass field pieces, and the full complement of men and horses, are ready to march, and are as good artilleriate as any in the regular army. They begged to be sent direct to Washington at once, and may be even now en routs. Depond upon it, they will fight well. The celebrated Chicago Light Guard, the chica corps of the city, constitutes a part of the Sixtieth regiment of the State, and will march with that regiment. They are perfect in drill and discipline, and are armed with the Minis musket. The Chicago Highism Guard have filled up their ranks to the full complement, and are drilling all day and every day. Several companies of cavality are also drilling at Chicago, one in particular, the Chicago Drag one, making a most magnificent appearance.

The quincy Blues, of Quincy, Illinois, 100 strong, and wearing the United States uniform, are ready to march. They served in the Mexican war, and are herees to a man. The military companies of Springfield are full of activity, and have sent a saucy challenge to Chicago Laur, Nendota, Peoria, Naples, and in the counties of Coles, Marion, Will, Du Page and troquois, are all under arms, and their ranks are rapicly filling up to the full complement. Heutenant Frederick Harding, of Chicago, has reganized a new company of 100 men, which has been accepted, and he has received his commission as captain. Be commanded the Chicago Light Guagd on the only around which the military strength of the State will raily

soluces and prudence.

Illinois will offer to the government, not six regiments which is her quots, but sixteen tull regiments of sixteen beusand men; and the whole will be ready to march in

Blinois will offer to the government, not six regiments, which is her quota, but rixteen full regiments of sixteen themsand men; and the whole will be ready to march in a few days.

The federal treops that have been stationed in Minnessua, and at various points in the Far Northwest, passed through Chicago en route for Washington. As showing the spirit of the people, we may state that they were excerted from one depot to the other by a procession of twelve thousand of the best cutizens of the place, with banners, music and torches, with lusty sheers, and shouts of God speed. The honest fellows meemed a little actionshed at soch a demonstration, but were evidently much pleased.

The kades of Chicago are not behind the men in military ardor. They attend the drills of the soldiers, and inspire them with a double portion of patriotic dre. They are also ergaged in making a variety of prevariations for the comfort of the Illinois holdiers on the murch and while in camp. They do all this cheerfully, but without levity. They shed tears over the separation (perhaps forever) from their busbands, brothers and sons, but they weep in secret. One lady, the mether of four grown up sons, has insisted that they should all go, and every one has volunteered. A beautiful and accomplished young lady, only married three months, has not only consented, but expressed the wish that both her heaband and two bothers would join the troops, and they have come so. And these are by no means to they instances.

The clergy, too. of almost every denomination, have lifted up their volces for the war. Not angrily, but suffy son retained, but expressed the wish that both her heaband and two bothers would join the troops, and they have come so. And these are by no means so they instances.

The vice of the West press has been strong and analysis upon all its sons for the war. Not angrily, but suffy and relationty, yet firmly. Ether in their pays to their God, as their easy to their country, that to ter four its for the war and the tore of the week of

cal as it is in New York. The American flag floats everywhere—from bottom, banks and secambents; from bridges and from church steepies; from dwelling bouses, banks and stables; from the beads of borse and the bands of non; in every imaginable form and device, and in every possible piace and position the tri-color is omnipresent. Long may it wave!

In Wisconsin the Legislature, which had passed a resolution to adjourn size die, rescinded the same when the news came of the fall of Sumter, and went straight to work to put that State on a war footing. The citizens have promptly responded to the call for volunteers cauring the past week, and in a week more the quota assigned to wisconsin will be under arms and ready to march.

In Indiana the prompt measures taken by Gen. Lewis Wallace, the adjutant General of the State, have resulted in raising the entire quota of troops required of the State, and whom are now earolied. Some more time will be required in arming and drilling them properly, but by the end of this week they will no doubt be ready for the fray. In Ohio the note of preparation has sounded to some purpose. The militia of this State were already in a pretty good state of efficiency, and volunteers have filled up the ranks of all the companies to the full complement. Cincinnati has some spiendid companies, which, as soon as they can be spared from home, will do good service to behalf of the general government. At present, as there is some danger of an attack upon Cincinnati, they will be retained at home. On the lines of all the railroads, at every station where the cars stop, companies of infantry and artillers are reallying by thousands to the support of the government, and the West is up! The hardy sons of the prairies are reallying by thousands to the support of the government, and the West alone could easily furnish enough troops to finish the war.

The city of Cairo, at the southern extremity of the State of Illinois, will be one of the strong points to be guarded during the war. Its importance, in a

MISSOURI FOR THE UNION.

MISSOURI FOR THE UNION.

THE ARSENAL—THE ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS—
FIVE REGIMENTS TO BE SOON COMPLETED.
[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 27]
The precincts and areas of the arsenal continue to present a scene of increasing activity and interest. The patriotism of the people appears in the daily augmenting numbers who present themselves as ready to defend the insulted and threatened flag and government of their country. The recruits are drilled eight hours of each day, and the scene thus presented is a most animated one. Over all the extensive park the column may be seen, separated in comparies, joined in battalions, or united in regiments, busilyand briskly engaged in marching, wheeling, counter marching, performing the minouvers of the dress parade, or running and leaping in the Zeuave practice. This lively panorama, accempanied by martial music flowing from all quarters of the grounds, and varied by throngs of promenading spectators, among whom are numerous hevies of ladies, affords a sight of not unpleasing interests, as well as of mournful suggestiveness.

The multitude of the volunteers render the quarters by far too straitened to accommodate all with ease. The regulars camp out in tents, and the new companies are quartered in the various buildings. The bedding principally consists simply of straw laid upon the floors, and a blarket to draw over the person. The cooking is extensively performed in the open air, and in gennitic camp style. The health and spirits of all the troops appear most excellent.

The organization of the new companies into regiments commenced Thursday evening, was continued yesterday, and is still not completed. New companies are continuelly arriving on the ground, and additional recruits seeking carolineat in the campaties formed. The following is a list of the regiments, companies, battalions, officers, &c., so far as erganized up to last ovening:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Frank P. Blair, Jr., Colonel; Lieutenant, Gordon.

Company A — Captain R. Sexton; First Lieutenant, Repig

Gordon.

Company B — Captain R. Sexton; First Lieutenant, Repjamin Tamprath; Second Lieutenant, J. L. Matthysi One hundred men.

Company C.—Captain, G. Harry Stone; First Lieutenant, Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Tiemeyer. Fighty four men.

Company D.—Captain, Challes Anderson; First Lieutenant, S. O. Fish; Second Lieutenant, T. H. Johnson; Grdely Serjeant T. H. Oliver. Eighty one men.

Company E.—Captain, R. B. Beck; First Lieutenant, John McFail; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Bowen. One hundred men.

John MoFall; Second Lieutenant, will. Bowel.
dred men.
Company F.—Captain, W. C. Gantt; First Lieutenant,
Wm. S. Stoward; Second Lieutenant, John D. Baldwin.
One hundred and twenty men.
Company G (Lafayette Guarde).—Captain, J. S. Cavender; First Lieutenant, Thomas D. Maurice. Seventylight men.

der: First Lieutenant, Thomas D. Manager eight men.
Company H.—Captain, Theodore Yates; First Lieutenant, Frank H. Manter Seventy-four men.
Company J (from Carendelet)—Captain, Madison Miller: First Lieutenant, L. F. Maxon; Second Lieutenant,
James Marr; Orderly Sergeant, E. E. Furber.
Four additional companies are in process of organization for this regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Four additional companies are in process of organization for this regiment.

Captain Eenry Boernstein, Colonel; Major Frederick Schaeffer, Lieutenant Colonel; Onerly Major Frederick Schaeffer, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Frederick Schaeffer, Lieutenant Colonel; Major Frederick Schaeffer, Lieutenant, Colonel; Major Frederick Schaeffer, Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Schaeffer, J. Kayser, Ninely men.

Company B.—Captain Wecherlin; First Lieutenant, Fleesler; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Weller, Orderly Fergrant, Louis Massot. One hundred and one men.

Company C.—Captain Transcribelt; First Lieutenant, Gustave Boernstein; Feccod Lieutenant, Anselm albatcht; Orderly Sergeant, Louis Lang, Ninety-eight men.

Company D.—Captain, Henry Bensell; First Lieutenant, Julius Lang; Second Lieutenant, Charles Kaufholdt; Orderly Sergeant, Augustos Grummer. Eighty-five men.

Company E.—Captain Beernstein's company. The Captain's election as Colonel leaves a new captain to be chosen for company E. First Lieutenant, Augustus S. Beernstein: Second Lieutenant, Frink Erier; Orderly Sergeant, — Winsbecker. One hundred and ten men.

Second Lieutenant, Clemens Landgrober. One hundred and seventeen men.

Other companies are enlisted and organizing for the completion of the battalion.

THIRD REGIMENT.

completion of the battalion
THIRD REGIMENT.
General Franz Siegel, commanding as Colonel.
First Rattalion.
First Artillery Company—Captain Backoff; First Lieuterant, Franz Essig. One hundred men.
Second Company of Artillery, numberel as Company
E—Captain Wilkins; First Lieutenant, A. S. Turneck;
Second Lieutenant, Gustave Schaffer. One hundred men.
Company A—Captain, Renry Bishop: First Lieutenant
John Steiner; Second Lieutenant, William Reemer. Ninety
men.

Company B—Captain, D. Conrath; First Lieutenant Whippmann; Second Lieutenant, George Dandy. Ninety Whitemann Second Lieutenant, George Dandy. Sinelyfour men.
Company C.—Captain Cramer, First Lieutenant, William Osterbour; Second Lieutenant Wuestney. Ninetyiwo men.
Company D.—Captain Zais. Lieutenant not yet chosen.
One hundred and two men.
SECOND BATTALION.
(Company E., arthlery, given above.)
Company F.—Captain Hartmann. Lieutenants not yet
chosen. Eighty men.

Company F.—Captain Harden Licutenants not yet Company G.—Captain Hackmann, Licutenants not yet

chosen. Eighty men.
Company G. Captain Heckmann. Lieutenants not yet
chosen. Fifty men.
Company H. Captain John E. Stroudtmann. Lieutenants as above. Eighty men.
Regimental stail—C. Heinricks, Adjutant; Charles E.
Stark, Quartermaster: F. Koerner, Ordnance Officer;
Frederic E. Schreiner, Socretary.
FOURTH REGIMENT.
General Nicholas Schutner commanding.
First company—Captain Dauma. One hundred and
three men.

bree men. Eccond company—Captain Reimann. One hundred nen. Third Company—Capt. Schuddig. One bundred and

Third Company—Capt. Schuddig. One hundred and four men.

Fourth Company—Capt. Niemann. One hundred and ten men.

Fifth Company—Capt Fishback. One hundred men.

A fifth regiment is also organizing, of which Company.

A is commanded by Captain Nelson Cole; First Lieutenant,

Josepp Foust; Second Lieutenant, Geo. P. Covert; brevet

Ferend Lieutenant, Wm. H. Wells. Sixty five men.

The entire number of troops now within the arsenal is

estimated at some twenty-eight hundred. About six

hundred are quartered in buildings in the vicinity. Major Schaffer's battailon at present occupies the Marine

Hospital.

ARMING THE STATE OF MISSOURI WITH THE JULY

INTEREST MONEY.

hondred are quartered in buildings in the vicinity. Major Schafer's battalien at present occupies the Marine Hospital.

ARMING THE STATE OF MISSOURI WITH THE JULY INTEREST MONEY.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 23.]

We understand that Governor Jackson has proposed to the banks of this city to permit him to use the \$500,000 that they were to furnish to meet the July interest on the State debt, to arm the State militia, and that the banks, with one exception, have acceded to the proposition. The Legislature is convened by proclamation to meet on the 2d of May, and this five hundred thousand dollars is to be put into the hands of a sccession Governor to open the struggle which, according to programme, is to precipitate Massouri out of the Union. This, the July interest will not be met, and the already languishing credit of the State will receive another blow from those chosen to protect!. In view of this thing, there seems to be nothing left bett utter financial disgrace and repudiation. With the bonds of the State now down to thirty eight cents on the dollar, improvements of all kines assigneded, commerce prostrate at the feet of the Moloch of distribution, and population eriven from our shores by the peatile nee of seccession, what future is there in store for Aissouri but that of assarany of a bankrupt Southern oil garchy? It is said the banks only consent to the diversion of this metaly if the State remains neutral in the struggle Low geing on between the jovernment and the Scuthern rebedien. It is perhaps well to have all these children nicely inserted; but let Gevernor Jackson a divert the money set apart to meet its interest to any other purpose, will not stop at the conditions imposed by the banks. No man in his senses can doubt the dealer of the Suckson a discondance to the grown the may be assured a she hall by a divert the money set apart to meet its interest to any other purpose, will not stop at the conditions imposed by the banks. No man in his senses can doubt the dealer of the Montan of the L

collision between the citizens of this State. If it is the purpose of our bankers to back securion, let them measure the depth of their pockets with the Eastern capitalists who have offered countless millions to the general government to resist rebellion. Loval citizens need no arming against their governments. The arming of traitors against that government will only make them the more certain mark of a just retribution.

We say to the banks that they have much more interest in the credit of the State than they have in secession, and whether they take our advice or not, they will find to their cost the sustaining of wars upon the government will not pay.

whether they take the their cost the sustaining of wars upon the government will not pay.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL REINPORCED.

[From the 't. Louis Democrat, April 23]

It will occasion great relief to our peace loving citizens and gratifloation to the friends of the government abread to learn that the United States Arsenal in this city has been reinforced. Yesterday the necessary orders having been received by General Harney, about seven hundred athletic young men were enlisted under President Lincoln's recent proclamation. They were duly sworn in and placed under command of the arsenal officers. The enlistment will continue to day. We understand that about fifteen hundred men have tendered their services, and will be accepted. This settles the question about the safety of the arsenal from the attacks of the enemies of the government.

SECESSION IN MISSOURI. FROM OUR MISSOURI CORRESPONDENT.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., April 22, 1861. A meeting of secessionists took place here on Saturday last, the 20th inst., for the purpose of hoisting a flax.

Among the number were about forty horsemen, attired in red woollen shirts, and wearing a blue cockade. They have the appellation of the Buchanan County Rangers.

bore the appellation of the Buchanan County Rangers. The flag, on which were fifteen stars, was raised at noon, and saiuted with cannon—a discharge for each star. After hearing a short address, the crowd—which was not very large—dispersed, to reassemble at two P. M., where they were addressed by Judge Hudgins, one of the delegates to the State Convention; Mr. R. Dennel, another delegate; Colonel Scott, a member of the Legislature, and others. The remarks were more or less strongly in favor of secresion.

Last Saturday morning the United States Arsenal in Liberty, Clay county, was seized and garrisoned by one hundred Miscouriars. It contained thirteen hundred stand of arms and about a dozen pieces of artillery, all of which was expected to be distributed in Clay and the adjoining counties, to be used in stopping the passace of the federal troops which are expected here in a few days from above. The secession feeling is increasing throughout the State during the past week. The Union men are at present very quiet, as many of them have been badly assaulted. That there are some here may be judged from the fact that the secession flag was removed the same night, but another was put in its place yesterday, and an additional one on the market house.

THE FEELING IN CHICAGO.

[Extract from a letter to a business house in New York city from a firm in Chicago, April 23, 1861 ;

War feeling here is intense. Nearly \$100,000 has been raised in the city by private subscription, a free gift to arm the people. City banks have offered half a million to the State, and more if needed. Chicago sent seven hundred men, who arrived at Springfield on Sunday night, and hast night four hundred more to Cairo, armed to the teeth, all ready to fight. Chicago will send ton thousand men, and the State seventy five thousand, and can formish \$10,000,000 cash to carry on the war, and provision enough to keep her army as long as the South want to fight. We are all Union men here: our motte—"No secesion allowed; victory to the Stars and Stripes, or total annihilation to all traitors and pro Slavery men. Freedom and our government shall triumph, though haif a continent die in arms!" This grandest of republics on which the sun ever shone—this temple, sacred to universal liberty—is not to fall yet. Its mighty mission is not yet accemplished. This war, though sad and devastating is for good: it will show to the rising generation the value of liberty and eternal vigilance in battling the foe of humadity. They will realize the glorious privileges we enjoy. The United States can spend \$100 000 000 in this war, and be the richer five years herce. Our Union shall stand, and no star shall if ya way. South Carolina raised the wind, and the whirlwind will soon smooth her ferry deposition down, and she will yet are for peace, as soon as she realizes the terrible power of the great North when fighting for the right, for God and humanity. and last night four hundred more to Cairo, armed to the

OHIO TROOPS.

There are new over six thousand volunteers at Columbus, which is more than can be properly accommodated. No more are to be sent there at present.

The factories of Col. Colt and the Sharp's Rifle Company, at Hartford, Com, are very busy. On Tuesday 1,600 rifles were sent off to the Governor of Ohio, and the day before 22 000 carridges were sent away. All the workmen were busy making more guss. Mr. Colt has not for some time, nor will be till these troubles are over, make arms for the South.

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS.

The Cincinnati Gazetz gives the following:—The clerk of one of the steamers which came up the riverse series, reports being halled from the shore at Leavenworth, indiana, to land and take on a couple of pusseagers for Cincinnati. While at the landing the clerk informs us that a company of volunteer women, armed with riflee marched down from the commons where they had been drilling, and fired a salute. They seemed to handle the arms with ease, and presented a very creditable appearance.

WAR SPIRIT IN IOWA.

A letter from Cedar Falls, dated April 19, says:-Busi ness is almost at a stand still here, and everybody is speculating on the war question. Dubuque is to furnish two companies, and already three have offered their services. The new company here meet to morrow, to decide whether they will offer their services to the Governor. The war spirit is up, and we are moving in ear-The company at Cedar Falls has since offered

FIVE HUNDRED CHIPPEWA INDIANS FOR GOVERNMENT.

The Madison (Wis.) Patriot of the 24th inst. says;

M. M. Samuel, of the Indian Fur Depot at St. Croix, Polk county, writes to Gov. Raudall that he has at his commend ave hundred braves of the Chippewa tribe, and he offers his own and their cervices in the conflict with the Soath

the Routh
He has lived among the Chippewas for tweety years,
and wishes to serve in the cause of the Union against
treasm. He has made the same offer to the President of
the Vnited States.

THE WEST AND THE WAR. THE ENTITUSIASM ON THE INCREASE—NORTHWEST-ERN MISEOURI TRUE—OHIO AND WESTERN VIRGI-NIA—SOUTHERN MISSOURI, ETC.

MINNESOTA. The troops are rapidly organizing in this State. Our ex changes each day give news of the formation of compa changes each day give news of the formation of compa-nics in every inhabited part of the State. Two young men residing above Shakepee, on learning that it was dcubtful whether a company would be formed in that town, took a row boat and went down to St. Paul, and joined the Pioneer Guard on Monday. They were farm-ers, and busily employed, but fels it their duty to offer their services.

OHIO AND WESTERN VIRGINIA. Office AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent at Marietta, writing on the 22d says:
"We are all right. Ohio blood is up. The Marietta volunteers, 115 strong, left this morning. A public meeting was held to day to organize the whole county. Western Virginia is true to the Union, and looks to Ohio for help, and she will get it. The Stars and Stripes were run pin Will'amstown, Va., this morning, and was saluted on this side."

OUTHERN MISSOURIE.

on this side."

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

There is little sympathy in Northern Missouri with the secessionists. The reports that the railroads, &c., are likely to be interfered with are wholly unfounded.

The news from the other States give the same gratify

THE KENTUCKY BANK LOAN.

THE KENTUCKY BANK LOAN.

(From the Louisville Journal, April 22)

If any of our bank officers are still entertaining the thought of lending money to Gov. Magodia (who has not a shadow of authority to borrow it) for what he and his secret coussellors may choose to consider "the defence of Kentucky," we solemnly advise them to dismiss that thought at once. The Governor's organs all contend that it is indepensable to Kentucky's "defence" that she secceed once into the Southern confederacy and become a part of it; and hence his Excellency, if he were to use a loan to promote what his friends and no doubt himself think requisite to Kentucky's "defence," would devote a portion or the whole of it to the cause of disunion.

We say to our highly respectable bank officers—what certainly they ought to know already—that Kentucky never created banks to get herself precipitated out of the Union by them. We say to those officers that if they loan money to a public functionary who has so authority to borrow it and can give no security for its upon the mere verbal and vague condition that he is to use it at his own discretion or the discretion of his friends for what he or they may decide to be requisite to the State's "defence," they will, in the view at least of very mandy, be guilty of a gross misuse of the privileges conferred upon their institutions by the State, and a palpable breach of fasth to the stockholders.

If our bank officers have half a million of money to loan, they know that there are hundreds here who would be glad to get it, giving ample security, and that it might be made to do much, very manch, to review uniness and releve a sorely pressed community. Bank are watched with jealous eyes. Even in the comment and quietest times they should be very careful to do nothing to excite penular reverse they becase, and with or without accurity, but let them be very careful how they dispose of the bank of the principles in their own private funity of space of the bank gives.

A SECESSION CLERGYMAN IN PHILADEL-

A SECESSION CLERGYMAN IN PHILADEL-PHIA.

R. v. Mr. Wise (a son of ex Governor Wise, of Virginia), who is stationed over an Episcopal church in We. Pariste ph'in, on Faturday evening supped into a harber's to per shaved, while the process was advancing he said—"One Virginian is worth three Northerners," and hured the latter would be whipped. At this the master of the rare ret of g niteman into the street hair shaved—one naif of his feer yet lattered, and he in his shirt sheaves. A member of his church, passing by got a carriage and to k 1 m nime, and briged him to keep still "I-fid no preach the next day, and during the night was packed off.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY. PAY, RATIONS AND CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

The following is the rank, classification and monthly income of the officers and privates in the various branches of the United States Army. Members of the

[Subsistence—30 cents for each month for each horse. Servants—private.]	-Recei	ve pay,	&c., of a
	Pay per A	Monthly C	Monthly C
Rank and Classification of Officers.	fonth	ions. Valu	Com. Falu
Lieutenant General	80	40 360 5 45 15 135	- 50 3 24 3 24
Major General. Senior Aid-de camp to General in- Chief		4 36	3 24
Chief Aid de camp, besides pay of Lieutenant. Brigadler General Aid de camp, besides pay of Lieu-	24 124	12 108	1 8 3 24
Adjutant General—Colonel Asst. Adj. General—Lieut. Colonel Do. do. — Major	20 110 95 80	6 54 5 45 4 36	1 8 3 24 3 24 3 24
Do. do. — Captain Judge Advocate—Major trspector General—Octobel. Outstermanter Gen.—Brig. Gen.	70 80 110	4 36 4 36 6 64 12 108	1 8 3 24 8 24
Assistant do.—Colonel Peputy do.—Lieut Colonel Quartermaster—Major	95 80	6 54 5 45 4 36	3 24 8 24 3 24
Arst. do.—Captain Com. General of Subsistence—Col. Arst. do.—Lieut Colonel Com. of Subsistence—Major Do. do.—Captain	70 110 95 80	4 36 6 54 6 45 4 36	1 8 3 24 3 24 3 24
Do. do. — Captain Asst. Com'y, besides pay of Lieut. Paym'r General. \$2,740 per annum Deputy Paymaster General	70 20 95	4 36	1 8 3 24
Psymaster	80	8 72	3 24
Do. of less than 10 years' service asst Surgeons of 10 years' service bo. do. of 5 years' service. Asst. Surg. of less than 5 yrs. serv. Engeneers and Ordnance Departmen	80 70 70 53	4 36 8 72 4 36 4 36	3 23 1 8 1 8 1 8
Engeneers and Ordnance Departmet Colonel	110 95 80	6 54 5 45 4 36	3 24 3 24 8 24
Captain. First Lieutenant. Second Lieut. (Brevet the same). Mounted Drag-ons, Cavalry, Riflomen and Light Artillery.	70 58 68	4 36 4 36 4 36	1 8 1 8
Colonel	110 95 80	6 54 5 45 4 86	3 24 3 24 3 24
Captain First Lieutenant Second Lieutenant (Brevet same) Acj and Reg. Quarterm'r, besides	70 58 53	4 36 4 36 4 36	2 16 2 16 2 16
pay of Lieutenant	95	6 54	3 24
Colonel. Lieuterant Colonel. Major. Captain. First Lieutenant.	80 70 60	5 45 4 36 4 36	3 24
Second Lieutenant (Brevet same) Adj. and Reg. Quarterm'r, besides pay of Lieutenant.	10	4 36	1 8
	No. of	Month	That I
Rank and Massification of Officers.	Servani	0	fonthi
CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF RESPECT		. Falu	y Income
Lieutenant General	ry 2	\$00 45	770 00 194 00
Majer General Senior Aid-de-camp to Gen-in-Thiel Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieut.	. 2	47	469 00 187 60 32 00 323 50
Brigadier General. Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieut. Adjutant General—Colonel. Asst. do. —Lieut. Colonel.	. 2	1	28 00 235 00 211 00
Asst. do. — Major	2	47 47	187 00 137 50 187 00 235 00
Quarte master Gen.—Brig. Genera Asst. do. —Colonel Deputy do. —Lieut. Colone Cuarter master — Major	1 . 2	47 47	323 50 235 00 211 00
Asst. do. —Captain Com. Gen. of Subsistence—Colonel	1	23	187 60 137 50 235 00
Com. of Subsistence—Major Do do, —Captain	2	47 47 23	21: 00 187 00 137 50

Pay master General
Pay master
Surgeon General, \$2,740 por annum.
Surgeons of 10 years' service.
Surg. of less than 10 years' service.
Do. do. of 5 years' service.
Asst. Surgeons of 10 years' service.
Do. do. of 5 years' service.
Asst. Surgeons of Desthan 5 years' serv.
Ev gincers and Ordnance Department.
Colonel.
Lieutenant Colonel.
Major. 228 33 243 60 187 00 173 50 137 50 120 83 10 00 218 00 104 00 176 00 118 50 108 50 103 50

Rergeant.....

Bugler.
Farrier and blacksmith
Private.
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Coporal. 13
Artificer of artillery. 15
Munician. 12
Trivate. 15
Munician. 12
Trivate. 15
Munician. 12
The commissioned officers are obliged to clothe, equipand any themelves (with a sword) at their own expense, the pay received by them being intended to cover all outlays it is a matter of personal choice with the officer whether to carry any arms (pistois, &c.) beyond the regulation sword.

EXTRA WORK.
When it is necessary to en ploy the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed are enrolled as extra duty men, and are allowed twenty five conts a cay when employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents a cay when employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents a cay when employed as mechanics, at all stations cast of the Rocky Mountains; and thirty-five and firty cents per cay respectively, at all stations west of those membraies.

Finisted men of the Ordannoe and Engineer Departments and artificers of artillery, are not entitled to this allowance when employed in their appropriate work.

A day's work shall not exceed tan hours is summer, and eight in winter. Soldiers are paid in proportion for any greater number of hours they are employed each offy. Sun nier is considered to commence on the 1st of April, and winter on the 1st of October.

Cornision of story and any any and a laborer is allowed the aniform clothing stated in the fillowing table, or articles thereof of equal value. When a halvice is due him at the end of the year, it is added to his allowance for the noxt—lat year, two caps, complete; one pempon; one engle and ring; one cover, two costs; three pair trowsers; three flannel that is free the articles of complete any of boots and two pair of bootees); four pair of fire test one healther stock, one great coat, one stable received the support of the requirement will not be made complete till arte they are will be fisced to recruits at the real extrement and the control

after they have passed the isspection subsequent to their arrivalst the depot.

RATIONS.

The ration is three-quarters of a pound of pork or bacun, or one and a quarter pounds of fresh or sait beef, eighteen cures of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of herd bread, or one and a quarter pounds of corument; and at the ore to footnations of eight quarts of peas or tests, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, six pounds of reflect welve pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, reard a half pounds of tallow, or one and a quarter pounds of administration of the pounds of tallow, or one and a quarter pounds of administration of the pounds of tallow, or one and a quarter pound of a seminative or one pound of sperm candles, one resumpaigs, or on marches, or on board of transfers, the ration of hard bread (sea biscult) is one pound religious are expected to preserve, distribute and cook their own subsistence. All enlisted men are entitled to one ration a day.

CHALARES.

It will be noticed that no provision is made in the fore.

going for the pay of Chaplains. If they are sent with the regiments from this State, the State Muttary Commission will have to fix their rate of compensation and make provision for their payment by the State. The general government recognises no such officers except under the following regulations:—

The posts at which Chaplains may be employed will be announced by the War Department.

The Council of Administration of the post will report to the Adjutant General, for the approval of the Secretary of War, the rate of pay allowed the person they select to officiate as chaplain and perform the duties of school-master; the decision of the secretary will be notified to the commanding officer of the post by the Adjutant General.

Whenever the carriers is withdown.

whenever the garrison is withdrawn from any post at which a chaplain is authorized to be employed, his pay and emoluments shall cease on the last day of the month next ensuing after the withdrawal of the troops. The raymaster General will be duly informed from the Adutant General's office whenever the appointment and pay of the post chaplain will cease under this regulation.

THE OUTFIT ALLOWED A UNITED STATES

SOLDIER IN A SERVICE OF FIVE YEARS. We give the following list of articles which are fur-ished to those enlisted for five years in the regular serice of the United States. The allowance of clothing rill be apportioned among the five years comprising the oldier's term of enlistment as follows:-

rikst cap complete, forage cap and letter, coat, pair e-paulettes, do. shoulder straps, aiguillette, wool jacket, pairs wool overalls, cotton jacket. FIRST YEAR. YEAR.

2 cotton shirts,
2 flannel do.
2 pairs drawers,
4 do. boots,
4 do. stockings,
1 leather stock, 1 great coat, 1 fatigue frock, 1 blanket. pairs cotton overalls, SECOND YEAR.

wool jacket, pairs wool overalls, cotton shirts, fisupel shirts, 1 cotton jacket,
3 pairs cotton overalls,
4 pairs boots,
4 pairs stockings. pair drawers, THIRD YEAR.

2 cotton shirts,
2 flamed do.,
1 pair drawers,
4 do boots,
4 do stockings, cap complete,

pair epaulettes, do shoulder straps, wool jacket do, overalls. 1 stock, 1 fatigue frock, 1 blauket. cotton jacket. pairs cotton overails. FOURTH YEAR.

2 flamel shirts,
ls,
2 pairs drawers,
4 pairs boots,
ra'ls,
4 pairs stockings,
2 cotton shirts. wool jacket, pairs wool overalls, cotton jacket, pairs cotton overalls,

2 cotton shirts.

FIFTH YEAR.
2 cotton shirts,
2 flanned shirts,
1 pair drawers,
5,
4 pairs stockings,
4 pairs stockings,
4 pairs boots,
lils,
1 blanket. coat,
pair epaulettes,
pair shoulder straps,
pairs wool overalls,
wool jacket,
pairs cotton overalls,

RATIONS FOR THE ARMY. The intention is good to properly provision our volun eers, and if no dearth of the things necessary therefor hould take place, the following is the list of rations: should take place, the following is the list of rations:—
For breakfast, at seven o'clock A. M., there will be turnished for each man provisions in the following quantities:—
One quart of good coffee.
Eight cunoes of bread
Three eighths of a pound of beef.
At twelve o'clock M., for duner:—
Five-eighths of a pound of beef or mutton, well coeked, with notatoes.

Five-eighths of a pound of peer or indicate, which potatoes.

One quart baked beans to every ten men, and every ther day, in lieu of baked beans, rice, bean or vegetable soup will be furnished at the rate of one pint per man.

At five o'clock P. M., for supper:—

Three pints of coffee.

One quarter pound of cold beef or mutton.

The coffee to be furnished will be properly sweetened, and milk in due proportion will also be provided.

OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY. THE WEST FOIRT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The question is repeatedly and earnestly asked, "Why
re not the two upper classes at this academy graduated istantly?" Is the administration ignorant of the na-ion's deficiency in accomplished drillmasters for our

The senior class has been at the academy five years. as two months; the second class nearly four years. The Southern cadets have tendered their resignations, nd there still remain in these two classes about eighty ighly disciplined young men, perfectly competent to asume command of any body of troops, from a squad of ecruits to a brigade of regulars. And a still more imporant point for consideration lies in the fact that, with source half a dozen exceptions, these young gentlemen are inwhatever that may tend to serve the cause of their coun-ry, and, like the rest of their countrymen, would work with all the vigor that youthful energy inspired by a nuble cause can develope. They are both impaient and indignant at being now restrained in inglorious inactivity,

indignant at being now restrained in inglorious fractivity, at the very moment that an opportunity is afforded them of rerving effectually a government to which they owe all that they are.

The zenor class should be graduated and commissioned without a moment's unnecessary delay. The second class hould have every superfluous branch of fatedy in their emaining course eliminated—these exclusively military being alone retained—and be sent to duty at the earliest possible mement. The professors have unanimously being alone retained—and be sent to duty at the earliest possible mement. The professors have unanimously agreed that the first class could safely be graduated in twenty four hours, and the second in two months more. So highly are West Point graduates appreciated among our adversaries that Jefferson Davis is offering them every inducement to enlist in his cause. No price seem to him too high to pay for their services. He is himself a graduate, and can therefore properly estimate their value. Even those cadets who have resigned from the lowest classes have received the commissions of lieutemant and captain in the rebel army.

The presence of these eighty young men among our undisciplined soldiery would then be an acquisition of incalculable value; and it cannot be too forcibly urged upon the attention of the Secretary of War how important it is that the nation should have the immediate and full benefit of their services.

THE STUDENTS AT WEST POINT EAGER FOR ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 26, 1861. WEST PCINT, N. Y., April 26, 1861.
Our country is in danger! Volunteers are being called out by tens of thousands! Brave hearts are rushing with praiseworthy arder to caroll themselves under the Stars and Stripes to maintain the dignity and honor of our government. That government calls for soldiers. One hundred thousand have been called for, in addition to the seventy five thousand already asked. We want soldiers, and not an unorganized mob. The more perfect their drill seventy five thousand already asked. We want soidlers, and not an unorganized mob. The more perfect their drill and discipline the greater service they can do. The Score tary of War seems to forget that we have a military acade my—that there are three classes at West Point that would be of great use in drilling the volunteers, and when wanted every man of them will be found ready to do his duty on the field of battle. The first of these three classes will graduate in June. The second class has studied every portion of the military course except engineering, and is proficient in every thing necessary to make good artillery infantry or cavalry officers. It should be graduated at once. The third class has been at the academy three years, studying practically infantry and light artillery tactics. It is proficient in the school of the soldier, and a few weeks applied to theoretical military studies would be sufficient to qualify it for the duties of infantry officers. It is impossible for men to devote themselves to dry mathematics when the whole country is in such a state of excitement. Then why don't the Scoretary of War send them where they can be useful? They only ask to be doing something towards organizing the army and an opportunity to fight in it. If he does not choole to commission them, let him at least send them as cadets to their different States to aid in drilling the volunteers. Every one of them would be perfectly willing to do it, and to return to their studies after the war. anything, they say, for an opportunity to prove that the people do not look in vain to West Point for men who are ever ready to do in deep incountry's service, and mon who can be of real practical benefit to it. We wish in this letter merely to give you some idea of the sentiments of the corpe of Cadete, and bring them to the notice of the authorities at Washington.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.

[From the Washington Star, April 24.]
The fellowing named Army officers have resigned in
the course of the last two or three days:—
General Joseph E. Johnson, Quartermaster General.
Colonel Robert E. Lee, First cavalry.
Brevet Colonel Charles A. May.
Captain W. L. Cabell, Assistant Quartermaster.
Lieutenant J. B. Hood, Second cavalry.
Lieutenant G. B. Casby, Sacond cavalry.
Lieutenant G. B. Casby, Sacond cavalry.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John B. Magruder, First
artitlery.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John B. Magruder, First rullery. Lieutenant G. B. Anderson, Second dragoons, Captain E. E. McLain, Assistant Quartermasser, Lieutenant J. Marmaduke, Seventh infantry. Captain Samuel Jones, First artillery. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John H. Winder, Third artilely.
Licutevant W. F. Smith, Popographical Engineers.
Licutevant John R. Saunders, Ordnance Department,
Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Smith.

NAVY RESIGNATIONS. The following officers of the pasty have resigned within the past few days—
Capitan Goo. A. Magnuder (navy), Chief of Bureau of Orthance san' Hydrography.
Capitan Franklin Buchasan, of Maryland, Commander of Westington Navy Lard.
Capitan With Mchilair, of Maryland, stationed at Wash-Content Wis Action, of Maryland, stationed at Wan-pet n Navy Nat.

Licutement J. W. Bernett, of Maryland, stationed at Navai Observatory.

Licutement Edward Lloyd Winder, of Maryland, sta-tioned at 10.

ont Robert D Minor, of Virginia, stationed at do. Leutenant Robert D Minor, of Virginia, stationed at do. Lieutenant John Brocke (navy), of Virginia. Leutenart Wm L Powell (navy), of Virginia. Lieutenart Heury A. Lewis, of Virginia, Washington Lieut nant Charles C. Simms, of Virginia, do.

Ports six resignations were received at the Navy Be-partment on the 18th inst.

Twony-two Acting Midahipmen at the Naval Academy, Annapole, resigned yesterday.

About half of the clorks of the Navy Department resigned this morning. LIST OF THE RESIGNATIONS AT THE NAVAL

When the Massachusetts troops arrived at the Naval Academy, or route for Washington, the following efficient and Midshipmen tendered their resignations, and to day are in waiting to be paid off...

W. H. Parker, Virginia, Licutemat.

W. P. Buckner, Arkansas, do.

J. T. Wood, Maryland, do.

Wm. H. Harwood, Maryland, Professor,

J. E. Fiske, Vermont, first class Midshipmen.

J. M. Spencer, Maryland, do. do.

H. B. Tyson, Pennsylvania, second class Midshipmen.

G. A. Howard, Tecnessec, do. do.

J. H. Roland, do. do.

J. H. Roland, do. do.

H. B. Littlepage, Virginia, do. do.

T. L. Moore, Nerth Carolloa, do.

G. S. Floyd, Tennessee, third class Midshipman.

W. W. Hutler, Virginia, do. do.

H. C. Holt, Pannessee, do. do.

A. S. Worth, Virginia, do. do.

H. C. Holt, Pannessee, do. do.

A. S. Worth, Virginia, do. do.

F. T. Chew, Missouri, do. do. W. W. Hutler, Virginia, do. do.
H. C. Holt, Tennessee, do. do.
A. S. Worth, Virginia, do. do.
R. A. Canim, do. do. do.
F. T. Chew, Mussouri, do. do. do.
J. P. Claybrook, Missouri, do. do.
D. Carroll, Maryland, do. do.
D. Trigg, Virginia, fourth class do.
H. Cock, do. do. do.
O. A. Braiun, do. do. do.
Midshipman Fiske is going South, together with others, to join the Southern army. They will leave Baltimore

CONTENTS OF THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, AT PITTSBURG, PA.

[From the Pittsburg Post]

We were furnished yester day, through the courtesy of
Major John E. Butler, the military storekeeper at Allegheny arsenal, with the following list of arms and ammunition now on hand there:—

ORDINANCE.

legheny Arsenal, with the following list of arms and am munition now on hand there—

24 forty-two pounders.
47 thirty-two pounders.
48 thirty-two pounders.
49 twenty-four pounders.
40 ten inch columbiads.
40 eight inch columbiads.
40 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
41 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
42 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
43 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
45 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
45 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
45 twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
450 eight inch shot.
450 eight inch shot.
451 twenty-four pounder shot.
452 twenty-four pounder shot.
453 twenty-four pounder case shot.
454 is thirty-two pounder case shot.
455 twenty-four pounder shot.
455 twenty-four pounder shot.
456 twenty-four pounder shot.
457 till stwelve pounder casister shot.
458 twelve pounder casister shot.
458 twelve pounder casister shot.
458 twelve pounder casister shot.
459 till stwelve pounder casister shot.
450 twenty-four pounder shot, strapped.
451 km twelve pounder casister shot.
452 twenty-four pounder shot, strapped.
453 till pounder casister shot.
455 fifte musicie, swoods, strapped.
857 new porcussion musicies, model of 1885.
857 new porcussion pistols.
45 pistols, Adams patent.
3,133 altered from flut lock to percussion.
62 cavalry sabres.
63 horse artillery sabres.
63 horse artillery sabres.
63 horse artillery sabres.
63 horse artillery sabres.
64 non-commissioned officers' swords.
65 musicians' swords.
1,270 patol cartridge boxes.
1,083 pairs of holstors, old pattern.
Full appendages or all small arms.
1,200 patols of musician powder.
18,000 pounds of musician powder.
18,000 pounds of musician powder.

1.083 pairs of Bolstors, old Pattern.
Full appendages or all small arms.
ANNUSTRON.
83,300 pounds of cannon powder.
18,000 pounds of musics powder.
23,200 pounds of ritie powder.
784,000 musics, buckabot and ball cartridges.
60,000 musics buckabot and ball cartridges.
80,000 rifle file musics 100 inch elongated bullets.
60,000 pistol 58 100 inch elongated bullets.
80,547 pounds of musics round balls.
32 500 rifle elongated bullets.
66,770 pistol 58 100 inch elongated bullets.
5,538 rifle musics elongated bullets.
5,538 rifle musics elongated bullets.
1,283,000 Maynard primers.
1,498 500 percussion caps for small arms.
3,700 priming tubes filled for cannon.
8,400 port fosce.
83,000 triction tubes for cannon.

SERMONS ON THE WAR.

SERMON BY THE REV. M. HALE SMITH. CHAPLAIN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. CHAPLAIN OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, who accompanied the Twelfth regiment in the espacity of Chaplain as far as Annapolis, on route to the expital, preached on Sunday, noon and evening, in the chapel, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. As the reverend gentleman was expected to give some interesting details in connection with the movements and meidents of the gallant treops who left our city last Sunday week, during their trip to, and their subsequent halt at Annapolis, the room where the services were held was crowded to overflowing. After the preliminary services the preacher gave, as his text, the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth verses of the fourth chapter of Eather, as follows:— Esther, as follows:-

Then Mordecal commanded to answer Esther, think not with thysoif that thou shall escape in the King's house, more than all the dess. For if thou attogether holdest the peace at the time then shall colargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but

The text was chosen to show that at this time it was the sacred duty of all men to declare themselves; that it would be as unesfe as it would be unpatriotic to waver, and that, in fact, the position of the time server or the neutral man would not avail to shield him from danger, but would rather entail inovitable disgrace and ignominy upon all who should take that ground. Some interesting iscidents to mark the uncertainty and precarbovaness and the aimost certain danger which attended those who strove to trim their salls to every broeze during stormy political periods were given, not she least interesting of which was one connected with the pelitical troubles which brought Charles L. of England to the scapold. A certain colonel, who had been much indebted to the King for favors and benefits, deemed it bis best policy to simulate a devotion to the Parliamentaries; but, in doing so, he looked but for a position in which he hoped he would not come in contast with the adherents of the King so that, in the event of the royal cause triumphing, he would meet with no condemnation. Thus wavering between loyalty and disloyaty, magining himself secure in any event, he obtained from Cromwell the command of the late of Wight, but to this very island did the unfortunate King fly, hoping protection from the man who thus most unexpectedly found himself compelled to take side sgainst his king. There was no safety for the waverer in the distant island, and there was no safety for any man now in neutrality. All must declare themselves. There was no half way. It was Union or disminent The preacher gave some account of the feeling of the men halted at annapolis when they heard that he was about returning to New York. Every conceivable article at all calculated for the purpose was turned into a writing deak, and every cargo of paper was sealed and used to transmit some word home. The most of the various regiments, he said, were in the best officeral Hurney, he said it was but a ruse, as the President had positive information, for so The text was chosen to show that at this time it was the sacred duty of all men to declare themselves; that

SERVICES AT CASTLE GARDEN. On Sunday, for the first time since the days of the war of the Revolution, religious services were hold within the walls of Castle Garden. The New York Zonavesin the walls of Castle Garden. The New York Zonayes—
a fine regiment of young men, under the command for
Colonel Rush C. Hawkins—occupy the castle as their headquarters, and the accommodations it furnishes are far
from being uncomfortable. At nine o'clock A. M. the
regiment formed and marched to the seats provided for
them. Upwards of five hundred troops, besides a large
number of their friends, were present, and the most parfect order prevailed throughout the exercises. The services were conducted by Rev. T. W. Conway, chaplain of
the regiment, and commonsed by invoking the absence. ricct order prevalled throughout the exercises. The services were conducted by Rev. T. W. Conway, chaplain of the regiment, and commenced by invoking the bleesing of God. A portion of the sixth chapter of the Gespel by Metthew was then read, and when the reverend gentleman came to the Lord's prayer, beginning at the ninth verse, the members of the regiment repeated it with him. The verse read formed the basis of his remarks, and the subject deduced from them was dutyduty to God as their Maker, their Father, their Redeemer, he all Wise and Morafful, in whose hands are all our describes duty to their country as patrons; cuty to themselves and to each other as men and brethren. To the limits God they were also not do look for guidance, for encurragement and for success. Prayer, he said, was mightly, and under all circumstances would prove a source of comfort. The great and goes Washington was a man of payer, and our fathers of the Revolution were men of prayers, to God they be ked in times of afversity, and Go, was with them and his seed them. He urged them to go forth in a twofood capacity—as addiers for God and for their country. Their country a flag, the glorious stars and Stripes—the emblem that means not merely deavass, how washington before, on miny a flag, the glorious stars and Stripes—the emblem that means not merely deavass, how washington inference, justice, Hoerty and a nation's honer, this they were to raise their eyes to, and it would inspire them with side is the great cause which they had been called to an port. When that flag was trampled upon, may even touched by unhallowed hands, a nation so cang to its feet to average the feasilt, knowing weil that liberty, our country and the memory of a Washington led been called to an port. When them for the trying ones. As a minister of the gorious Gospel he had animated with them as their chaplain, and as one of them